

U. S. TO CONTROL SUGAR IN 1920

House Follows Senate in Authorizing Continuance of Sugar Control.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The Government will continue to control the supply and distribution of sugar during 1920. This was assured to-day when the House followed the Senate action and authorized the continuance of the Sugar Equalization Board with virtually its war powers for another year in the hope that the sugar shortage thus could be relieved.

The House vote was 258 to 34, and the bill was passed over the protest of the representatives of the Southern sugar growers. Such action was necessary, because otherwise the board under the law would have discontinued December 31.

Greater powers are provided for the board in the bill of the House authorizing the extension than were agreed to in the Senate. The House agreed to give the board all its war powers of licensing dealers and large users of sugar in addition to the powers of buying and allocating supplies extended by the Senate. This was done at the request of George A. Zabriske, head of the board, who said otherwise the extension would be ineffective in meeting the situation. Complete power to fix prices was given by both Senate and House. The bill now goes to conference.

Representative Hagen (Iowa), chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, in reporting the bill to-day, declared that the failure of the President to authorize the board to purchase the entire Cuban crop after it was offered to the Government by the producers had contributed largely to present high prices.

An absolute embargo on sugar exports was recommended to-day to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee by Representatives Dalling (Mass.) and Elliot (Ind.), but the committee took no action.

MATERNAL ADVICE.

"Mother, may I learn to fly?"
"Yes, my darling girl,
But when you're 'way up in the sky;
Don't stop to fix a curl."
—Kansas City Journal.
And when above the world so high
Your biplane bucks and tosses,
O, my daughter, do not try
To powder your proboscis.
—Hopkinsville New Era.
Nor bother with the paint box
And lose your bearings all too quick,
But mind your business "Curly Locks"
If you must be an aviatrix.

A PREFERENCE.

Knicker—America is the melting pot.
Bocker—Fine, but we'd rather be the sugar bowl.

Income Tax Service

In accordance with its long-established policy of working with as well as for its customers,

The Bank of Hardinsburg & Trust Company

has equipped itself to assist the business men and farmers of Hardinsburg and Breckinridge county in the preparation of their

Income Tax Returns

You are invited to avail yourself of this phase of our specialized service. This return is due as of January 1, 1920.

THE BANK OF HARDINSBURG & TRUST COMPANY
Hardinsburg, Ky.

EXCERPTS FROM OPINION OF COURT OF APPEALS IN FRAIZE WILL CASE.

(Continued From Page 1)

(meaning the contestants' witnesses) are so disconnected and many of them so irrelevant as to reflect little light upon the real mental condition of Mr. Fraize. Their opinions, therefore, based upon these Probable facts are entitled to very little weight.

Commenting upon the testimony adduced by Mrs. Fraize, the Court said:

"The executrix and sole devisee, Mrs. Fraize called about twenty witnesses, among them Dr. Clark a personal physician of Mr. Fraize, the other, aside from the widow, Mrs. Cornelia W. Fraize were businessmen and women who were intimately associated with Mr. Fraize for some years next before his death, and who were in the best position of all living people to know the actual mental condition of the testator at the time, as well as before and after the making of the will and codicil. Among this list is the personal attorney for Mr. Fraize prepared both of the testamentary papers and who frequently consulted with his client concerning business matters along about the time of the making of the papers and for some time before. This attorney, Mr. Claude Mercer, says that he prepared the will at the offices of Mr. Fraize at Cloverport, and that it was dictated by Mr. Fraize. These are his words: 'Mr. Fraize told me what he wanted done with his property. He said he wanted his wife and son, Fred, to have it all and if one died before he died (Fraize) the survivor should get it all.'"

The Court then commented upon the testimony of Mr. A. B. Skillman, Mr. William H. Bowmer and Miss Pauline Moorman, all of whom stated their business relations with the testator and all of whom stated that unquestionably Mr. Fraize possessed legal testamentary capacity. The court also, quoted at length from the testimony of Dr. Clark, who stated positively that Mr. Fraize, for a man of his age (being then about 85 years old) was possessed of an unusual strong and vigorous mentality.

Continuing Further the Court Said:

"Old age alone does not disqualify one from disposing of his property by will. No court has ever so held, yet contestants have little else to intitle their cause to consideration than the extreme old age of the testator and his defective hearing and eyesight, added to his decrepit physical condition which is largely due to his broken hip or limbs. As one grows older his sensibilities are dulled, his eyesight dimmed and his hearing less acute, but this is not mental unsoundness nor are such facts alone entitled to be considered as tending to prove testamentary incapacity."

"His fortune of something more than \$100,000.00 was the result of his own intelligence, industry and business astuteness. He had the reputation of being and was regarded by the citizenship of Cloverport as one of the best, if not the best, business men in that city for about one-half century. The people with whom he dealt had no doubt as to his ability to manage and control his affairs, and they all looked upon him as a man of unusual business acumen. Of course, in his last days he was so enfeebled physically and embarrassed by the loss of his sight and hearing that he could have but little intercourse with the public generally. But to his intimate friends and close business associates he displayed in conversation and business much of the old skill and adroitness which had characterized his business life and easily made him the leader in his line in the county."

"Here the will is entirely rational on its face. The testator had no children or grandchildren. His wife had been his life long companion, faithful and true. A large part of their early fortune came from her father's estate. Fraize used her money as his own and mixed and mingled it with his estate."

"To whom could he have given his property to have better shown his mental soundness than to his wife and son?"

The Court then comments that after the death of his son, Mr. Fraize sent for the same attorney, Mr. Mercer, who had prepared the will in April, 1919, and stated that he desired to make a codicil to his will. The attorney suggested to him that no change in the will was necessary because the original will provided that in case of the death of either his son or wife

"the survivor shall have the entire estate."

Commenting upon this fact the Court said:

"This codicil was dictated by Fraize and was written at his urgent request in spite of the suggestion of the attorney that it was unnecessary, which proves beyond controversy that Fraize had a mind of his own and a fixed purpose to dispose of his property according to a plan of his own. He could not even be influenced by his attorney nor turned from his purpose to make certain and definite that which he feared might be uncertain and indefinite in his will."

On the allegation of undue influence made by the contestants, the Court disposed of that question in the brief statement:

"There was a total absence of evidence of undue influence."

On the verdict of the Jury the Court said:

"The verdict in this case is flagrantly against the weight of the evidence."

CHINA SOON WILL BE A WORLD POWER.

Predicts Prominent Woman Physician of W. F. M. S., Methodist Church.

"Ten years of awakening in China at the present rate will place the Celestial Republic among the world's greatest powers," predicts Dr. Ida Kahn, Chinese woman physician who came to New York recently to attend the International Conference of Woman Doctors. Dr. Kahn, together with another Chinese girl, Dr. Mary Stone, was adopted in early childhood by an American missionary in China, Miss Gertrude Howe, who educated them, finally sending them to the United States, where they were graduated from the medical course at the University of Michigan. They are both not only heads of hospitals now in China, but are also prominent in promoting China's welfare in various ways. Dr. Kahn is in complete charge of a woman's and children's hospital in Nanchang, Kiangsi Province, supported by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She is a frequent contributor to Millard's Review.

"We are a deeply patriotic people," said Dr. Kahn. "I do not think the world understands us, because we have been taught to stay within ourselves. There is a large faction that would like to fight Japan about Shantung, but all the arms and munitions are in the hands of the government, and the government is bought by Japanese money."

"In Nanchang the Chinese men and women are organizing patriotic societies and collecting money to redeem our resources, especially our railroads, from the hands of the Japanese. The railroad is mismanaged and practically bankrupt, and the Japanese mortgagees will soon foreclose. We are trying to raise enough money to save it, but we hope that American capital may be interested enough to take it out of Japanese hands and run it. The Japanese cheat us all the time. We are never safe, but we would have confidence in the American way of doing things."

"Through Central China housewives, working people and school children are making promises never to buy Japanese goods for the rest of their lives. The shops now show only European and American goods. It was always Japanese, Japanese, wherever one went, before."

"Matters with the Japanese will come to a head some time. And the Chinese are not a cowardly or phlegmatic people, as they have been represented. Little school teachers have been cutting their thumbs and writing in blood a promise to boycott Japanese goods, so aroused are they over Japan's attitude toward China. A nation whose women would do that is not a nation to sit like patience on a monument forever."

"The trouble with China is that she is inarticulate. The people who have leisure to present her case in the foreign papers cannot write, and the people who can write are too busy. After my hospital work was done, I have sat at midnight preparing articles on China for foreign papers. I believe China needs to be introduced to the Europeans, and I do 'my bit,' but my doctor's work must come before my writing."

"We really have more in common with America than you would think at first. Orientals of course are never as free and easy as occidentals. But the Chinese are not sneaky. They are trustworthy and honest, especially in business. Foreign nations are mistaken in not cultivating Chinese friendship, for China is a richer country than Japan, has greater natural resources, and offers a wider field for commercial activities."

Dr. Kahn further stated that Japan had already begun a policy of aggression in Siberia, having landed over 70,000 troops instead of the 7,000 arranged for. "The idea is," said Dr. Kahn, "to cement a Slav-Japanese union which will extend far enough east to include Germany. While China is so located as to be a check to this menace, she would be powerless to act without arms and ammunition."

BODIES OF U. S. SOLDIERS BURIED IN ENGLAND TO BE SENT HOME.

The work of disinterring American soldiers' bodies in England will be started as soon as two officers and fifty-eight men of the Graves Registration Service of the Quartermaster Corps, New York City, who sailed for Southampton, Dec. 16th, on the transport Martha Washington, arrive at their destination.

The detachment, which consists of five masters of sections, seven supervising embalmers, ten technical assistants, sixteen inspectors and twenty conveyers is headed by Capt. W. H. Robertson.

CHILDREN NEED WHOLESOME FOOD

One-fifth of U. S. School Children are Under-Nourished More Care Needed in Their Diet.

At least one-fifth of all the school children in the United States are under-nourished to-day, it has been estimated. This condition is not the result, as in many lands, of lack of food, but comes about because in many cases American mothers are not giving their children the right kinds of food. The right kind is not necessarily more expensive than the wrong kind and oftentimes costs less. An under-nourished child is physically, mentally and sometimes morally below par and shows it in appearance, school work, and conduct.

In order to arouse the attention of parents to the necessity of giving a child proper food, at many fairs home demonstration agents, working under the United States Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural colleges have measured and weighed the children brought to them at their booths. At the Windsor Fair in Connecticut 177 boys and girls were weighed and measured by the home demonstration agent. The majority were from 8 to 12 years of age. Of the 85 boys who were weighed, 43 were underweight. Of the 92 girls, 55 were underweight. Arrangements have been made with the home economics committee of the town to follow up the cases where there were marked signs of malnutrition. The children themselves were much interested and were keen about learning how to gain weight and health. Bulletins on child feeding and suggestions as to changes in diet were received with appreciation.

Talks on proper diet for a child are sometimes given to the children in schoolrooms. In Pottawatomie county Iowa, the home demonstration agent in September talked to 5,029 children in schools on the value of milk, cereals, and vegetables in their diet.

When possible, a second weighing is made several weeks after the first talk, when the children have had time to obtain results from changing their diet. The improvement is marked in those who have followed instructions.

JACK DEMPSEY WANTS \$250,000 TO BOUT WITH CARPENTIER OF FRANCE.

Paris, Dec. 16.—Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is the amount Jack Dempsey wants to come to France to fight Carpentier. M. Decoin, manager of the Wonderful Sporting Club of Paris, announces that he will pay the price.

A cablegram from Jack Kearns, Dempsey's manager, was received by M. Decoin this afternoon asking for this amount. Kearns says he has received a bona fide offer of a \$350,000 purse for a battle between Carpentier and Dempsey in America.

Kearns also ask for the option of a percentage. M. Decoin wired Kearns that he was ready to guarantee him a quarter of a million dollars and wished to know what percentage was desired. If he receives a satisfactory answer he will leave for Los Angeles immediately to close the contract.

DOG CARRYING LIFE LINE, RESCUES 92.

Animal Swims Ashore Where Boats Could Not Live.

Curling, N. F. Dec. 16.—Passengers and crew of the coastal steamship Ethie, numbering ninety-two persons, were brought ashore on a life line which was run out from the ship by a Newfoundland dog after their vessel piled upon Martin's Point.

Boats could not make the hazardous passage from the stranded steamship. An effort to shoot the line ashore failed when the line became caught. Men did not dare attempt the trip through the waters and so the dog was put overboard. Directed by officers of the Ethie the animal succeeded in releasing the rope and holding it tightly in his teeth fought his way through the breakers to the shore.

With block and tackle the Ethie's crew, aided by fishermen on the shore, rigged a life saving device, using a boatswain's chair for a carriage. One by one in this chair ninety-one of the ninety-two persons aboard were hauled to safety. A baby, 18 months old, was pulled ashore in a mail bag.

The Ethie, which has been engaged in the coastal service between Curling and Labrador ports went ashore last Wednesday during a gale.

PUREBREDS PAY IN POULTRY RAISING AS WELL AS STOCK.

That the value of pure bred males counts as much in poultry raising as in stock raising is shown by the records of three flocks of Leghorns, the data for which have been supplied the United States Department of Agriculture by the North Carolina Experiment Station. Flock 1, the egg production of which is included in these records, consisted of common hens; flock 2 was produced by breed-

ing these hens to common males; flock 3 was produced by breeding flock 1 to a rooster from a high-producing hen. The following year the original flock laid 89 eggs a hen; flock 2 laid an average of 88 eggs a hen; and flock 3 laid an average of 136 eggs a hen. This increase of 54 per cent in one year tells very specifically the benefits of using a purebred male. But the percentages alone do not tell the whole story, for a big proportion of the increase came at a season—May and June—when the production of flocks 1 and 2 was relatively low and the prices were good.

Read the Christmas greeting ads in this issue of The Breckenridge News.

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Address or See

CLAUDE MERCER

Hardinsburg, Ky.

Attorney for Mrs. Cornelia W. Fraize, the owner.

*We Wish You All
A Merry Christmas
And
A Happy New Year*

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At Big Springs, Meade County, Kentucky**

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